Cumulative Table of Cases Connecticut Reports Volume 343

(Replaces Prior Cumulative Table)

Aurora Loan Services, LLC v. Gabriel (Order). Baker v. Argueta (Order). Bank of America, National Assn. v. Sorrentino (Order) Bank of New York Mellon v. Horsey (Order). Chase v. Commissioner of Correction (Order). C. L. v. J. E. (Order). Cockayne v. Bristol Hospital, Inc. (Order). Connecticut Judicial Branch v. Gilbert. Employment discrimination; claims of employment discrimination in violation of Connecticut Fair Employment Practices Act (§ 46a-60), violation of general antidiscrimination statute (§ 46a-58 (a)), and violation of Title VII of Civil Rights Act of 1964, as amended by Title VII of Civil Rights Act of 1991 (42 U.S.C. § 2000e et seq.), as predicate for claim under § 46a-58 (a); whether trial court properly sustained in part and reversed in part Judicial Branch's administrative appeal from decision of defendant Commission on Human Rights and Opportunities awarding named defendant back pay, interest, and emotional distress damages in connection with named defendant's claim that branch discriminated against her on basis of gender; whether trial court incorrectly concluded that commission was authorized to award emotional distress damages and attorney's fees in employment discrimination action under general antidiscrimination statute (§ 46a-58 (a)) and that statute's civil remedies provision (§ 46a-86 (c)); whether commission exceeded its authority under federal law paljudicating Title VII claim; claim that state law precludes commission from awarding damages for Title VII violations under § 46a-58 (a) and 46a-86 (c); whether trial court incorrectly concluded that state waived its sovereign immunity with respect to recovery of prejudgment and postjudgment interest on awards under § 46a-86; whether trial court incorrectly concluded that commission should have precluded named defendant from recovering emotional distress damages as sanction for purported violations of human rights referee's discovery orders; whether trial court improperly admitted certain testimony that went beyond mere garden-vari	911 901 912 909 903 905 906 90
requiring plaintiff to give named defendant option of returning to original work location, after she was transferred to other locations in retaliation for lodging harassment complaint.	
Conroy v. Idlibi	201
divorce. Crouzet v. First Baptist Church of Stonington. Environmental contamination; certification from Appellate Court; whether Appellate Court properly reversed judgment of trial court rendered in favor of defendants on grounds that trial court committed clear error in finding that secondary source was responsible for contamination of plaintiff's property and that, even if there had been secondary source of contamination, the presence of that secondary source did not mean that plaintiff failed to prove that defendants' oil tank contaminated their property; appeal dismissed on ground that certification was improvidently granted.	88
Housing Authority v. Stevens (Order)	907 911 909

J. E. v. C. L. (Order)	907
Lopez v. William Raveis Real Estate, Inc	31
discriminated on basis of plaintiff's lawful source of income, in violation of statute (§ 46a-64c (a) (1) and (3)), by making certain statements regarding	
plaintiff's participation in Section 8 Housing Choice Voucher Program; whether	
trial court improperly applied ordinary listener standard in considering context	
of real estate salesperson's statements in determining if they conveyed any prefer- ence, limitation, or discrimination based on lawful source of income; whether	
real estate broker was vicariously liable for statements of real estate salesperson	
pursuant to statute (§ 20-312a); whether owners of property were vicariously	
liable for statements of real estate salesperson.	
Lucky 13 Industries, LLC v. Commissioner of Motor Vehicles (Order)	905 906
Maldonado v. Flannery	150
Negligence; personal injury; additur; certification from Appellate Court; whether trial court abused its discretion in granting plaintiffs' joint motion for additurs	100
on ground that jury verdict awarding plaintiffs economic damages but zero	
noneconomic damages was internally inconsistent; claim that Appellate Court	
incorrectly concluded that trial court failed to sufficiently explain in its memo- randum of decision evidentiary and logical basis for its decision; claim that	
Appellate Court incorrectly concluded that trial court had abused its discretion	
by granting plaintiffs' joint motion for additurs.	
Mozzochi v. Purtill (Order)	911
O'Brien v. Commissioner of Correction (Order)	907
O'Donnell v. AXA Equitable Life Ins. Co. (Order)	910
Overly v. Overly (Order)	901 908
Purnell v. Inland Wetlands & Watercourses Commission (Order)	908
Rafi v. Yale University School of Medicine (Order)	903
Reyes v. State (Order)	909
Salce v. Cardello (Order)	902
Saunders v. Commissioner of Correction	1
that he was incompetent at time of his criminal trial; certification from Appellate	
Court; whether Appellate Court correctly concluded that procedural default doc-	
trine applies to competency claims; whether Appellate Court correctly concluded	
that petitioner failed to allege sufficient cause and prejudice to overcome proce-	
dural defaults; whether mental incompetency is internal to habeas petitioner; whether habeas court correctly determined that petitioner had failed to allege	
sufficient prejudice to survive motion to dismiss.	
State v. Butler (Order)	904
State v. Daniel M. (Order)	906
State v. Jones (Order)	901
State v. Prudhomme (Order)	902 904
Stratford Police Dept. v. Board of Firearms Permit Examiners	62
Application for issuance of state pistol permit; administrative appeal; appeal from	02
trial court's judgment reversing decision of named defendant, Board of Firearms	
Permit Examiners, ordering issuance of pistol permit to defendant; denial by	
plaintiff police department of pistol permit application on basis of applicant's	
prior conviction of criminal possession of controlled substance in New York; whether trial court incorrectly concluded that statute (§ 29-28 (b) (2) (B)) auto-	
matically disqualifies pistol permit applicant with out-of-state conviction that	
is equivalent to conviction under statute (§ 21a-279) proscribing possession	
of controlled substance from receiving permit; whether trial court improperly	
substituted its judgment for that of board following board's determination that	
applicant was suitable person to obtain pistol permit. U.S. Bank Trust, N.A. v. Black (Order)	905
Zubrowski v. Commissioner of Correction (Order)	908